

No Other Town in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Paper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

## CAPT. MOREY RESCUED IN MEXICO

### Wounded Commander of the Troop That Was Nearly Annihilated in Carrizal Battle Is Found by Relief Party

Columbus, N. M., June 26.—Hiding in the ranch house of an American named McCabe, nine miles from Carrizal, Captain Lewis S. Morey, wounded, was found by Major Jenkins and a cavalry relief column, according to official advices received here today. Morey and the remnants of his troop K took refuge in an adobe house almost within the Carranzista lines at Carrizal. The Americans left in small groups to aid their chances of escaping safely. Morey and four troopers remained until night, when they started out to reach the American lines. Morey lost so much blood that he was forced to give up and ordered his men to leave him. Later Morey rallied and made his way to McCabe's house.

According to the latest official estimates, the Americans lost twenty-three killed in the Carrizal fight.

San Antonio, June 26.—Captain Morey, commander of troop K, 10th cavalry, who sent to General Pershing the first official account of the battle at Carrizal, was found today with four negro troopers at San Luis ranch, according to a message from Pershing to General Funston.

San Antonio, June 26.—A little, grey, be-spectacled man, whose studious bearing appears almost incongruous in his army khaki, was the center of interest in the Mexican situation early today.

That man was Captain Lewis S. Morey, commanding troop K, 10th cavalry, who, while desperately wounded and apparently dying, sent General Pershing the first officer's report of the battle at Carrizal, in which many of his troopers were slain by Carranza soldiers.

Morey wrote the letter to Pershing while hiding in an arroyo 2,000 yards from the scene of the battle. When it was completed, he dispatched it by three negro troopers who had taken refuge with him. These men were picked up by troop M of the 10th, commanded by Lieut. H. A. Meyer, Jr.

The letter was addressed to Morey's immediate superior, the commanding officer at Ojo Federico. It is believed Lieutenant Meyer sent it to Ojo Federico, when it was forwarded to Pershing. This would explain the fact that the letter apparently was not delivered to Pershing by Meyer when the latter returned to the camp by the stragglers he found at San Luis ranch.

A wireless addressed to Morey's wife in Austin, Texas, received last night, read:

"Am back on line and all well." It was signed "Sydney," and sent from "somewhere in Mexico." General Funston had received no word early today of Morey's rescue. It is not known whether Morey really had been picked up by some of Pershing's men or whether the wireless had been written at the same time as the letter to ally Mrs. Morey's fears.

Meyer reported that the three unwounded men with Morey carried him several miles, but that he became so weak from the loss of blood he could go no farther and ordered them to leave him. He was shot through the shoulder. The men thought he was dying and left him.

Of the 84 officers and men comprising troops C and K, one officer

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## U. S. CONSULATE AT TORREON HAS BEEN DESTROYED

Eagle Pass, June 26.—Destruction of the American consulate at Torreon June 18 by civilians of Torreon and some of the Carranza troops was reported by some of the refugees arriving here today.

Members of the party say they saw the mayor of Torreon, with troops and a military band, followed by 3,000 citizens, march to the consulate shouting "Death to the Gringos." They tore the American shield from the front of the building, then demolished the structure and its contents.

A mass meeting was held in the Plaza later. The mayor and other officials counseled the mob to violence against the Americans.

The refugees numbering 16, were aided in their escape by the British consul. They were furnished a special train by the military authorities and were unmolested en route.

## SUGGESTS HOW TO PREVENT WAR

Buenos Ayres, June 26.—A list of suggestions, designed to prevent war between the United States and Mexico, were published today by La Nacion, leading newspaper of South America. Included in the list was a proposal made by Romulo S. Naon, Argentine ambassador to Washington, for the establishment of a police zone on both sides of the border to prevent a repetition of bandit raids. La Nacion suggested that if these proposals met with favorable reception in the United States they be made the basis of mediation by South American republics with a view to preventing hostilities.

The chief proposal in the list was that relating to the establishment of a police zone. Wherever Villistas or other bandits are operating, La Nacion suggests American troops should be admitted to hunt them down, though barred from the towns.

The proposal further provided that both sides regard the Carrizal clash and other incidents as closed.

Chile's co-operation in mediation efforts is certain.

## SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE IN VIEW

San Francisco, June 26.—Striking longshoremen and waterfront employers will meet here today with Henry M. White, federal arbitrator, in another effort to settle the labor trouble which crippled commerce along the coast and caused two deaths in shooting affrays.

It was reported that the employers were ready to offer the strikers a compromise. The longshoremen demanded 55 cents an hour straight and \$1 an hour overtime. Employers are said to offer 55 cents an hour and 82½ cents for overtime. This, it is understood, will not be satisfactory to the stevedores.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship company may withdraw from the waterfront employers' union, so it can escape being affected by a strike directed against that organization. Authority from Tokio for the withdrawal is being awaited. The T. K. K. liners are under a Japanese government subsidy and must run on scheduled time. An independent settlement with the strikers may be made by this Japanese line. This would be considered a smashing victory for the workmen.

## PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEE NEAR RIOT

### Reading of Roosevelt's Letter Declining Nomination for Presidency Followed by Attempt of Radicals of Party to Name Victor Murdock, Though Majority of Party Leaders Support Teddy's Endorsement of Hughes

Chicago, June 26.—The progressive national committee late this afternoon defeated, 31 to 15, a plan to nominate Victor Murdock of Kansas for the presidency. Defeat of Murdock was believed to have eliminated any possibility of a progressive ticket in the 1916 race.

The vote on the nomination of Murdock by states was:

Aye, 15—Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

No, 31—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming.

Chicago, June 26.—Among riotous scenes at the meeting of the progressive national committee this afternoon, Victor Murdock of Kansas was placed in nomination for the presidency on the progressive ticket by Bainbridge Colby of New York.

Colby's action followed the committee's decision to accept Colonel Roosevelt's declination of the progressive nomination as final. It was Colby who nominated Roosevelt at the progressive convention.

Murdock's nomination was seconded by Judge Norton of St. Louis. Raymond Robins, who was chairman of the convention, leaped to his feet.

"Have you Murdock's consent to run?" he asked.

"No, but I haven't his refusal, either," said Colby.

Robins then shouted at Colby: "Isn't it true that you have pledged support to Woodrow Wilson?"

Colby said he had not, and that anybody who said he had was a liar.

"I think you have," Robins said.

The committee was in a turmoil. James R. Garfield, of Ohio, got the floor and sought to convince the committee against nomination of Murdock.

Murdock is either in California or en route to China, Garfield said.

Chicago, June 26.—Theodore Roosevelt today definitely refused the nomination of the progressives for president, and in a letter to the bull moose national committee urged their support of Charles E. Hughes.

In his letter, a lengthy enunciation of the Wilson administration, Roosevelt declared he would actively support Hughes and gave detailed reasons, based largely on the necessity for patriotic Americanism.

The committee was sharply divided when it met. One faction, led by Captain John M. Parker, the progressive vice-presidential nominee, advocated continuance of the party organization, regardless of the colonel's stand. Another, led by George W. Perkins, sought to win the committee to Roosevelt's view. Still another faction demanded the issue be put up to the progressive state organizations for individual action.

A fight in the committee was expected to begin after the colonel's letter was finished.

## ACTION OF AMERICAN TROOPS AT CARRIZAL POSSIBLY PROVOCATIVE

Washington, June 26.—A double responsibility for the Carrizal battle appeared partly established today. It did not, however, place such a burden on the United States forces as to assure peace.

On the contrary, developments so shaped themselves that it seems likely President Wilson may find it necessary to appear before congress before the week ends. Only a complete right-about-face by Carranza can save the situation.

The report of Captain Morey, as he lay supposedly dying on the Carrizal desert, indicated to the officials that the action of the United States forces before Carrizal might have been provocative.

Morey wrote that Captain Boyd was under the impression that the Mexicans would run when the Americans fired. "Westward for attack," said Morey's report.

On the other hand the publication of the United States' demands for the release of 17 American prisoners from Chihuahua City showed that Carranza had issued the order to General Trevino not to permit the Americans to move south, east or west.

This would place upon Carranza the responsibility for the Mexicans firing and perhaps prove the necessity for Boyd's offensive.

Persons in touch with President Wilson's views said he would delay going before congress on a war message until Carranza had answered the United States ultimatum.

The bulk of the 100,000 militiamen ordered out will probably be either on the line or en route before the end of the week. Everything possible is being done to hasten the departure of the entire force.

These preparations, coupled with war department activity, reflected the view of army men that trouble is in the offing, though they admitted diplomacy may still have a chance.

The campaign contemplates taking sufficient time to avoid unnecessary casualties through lack of preparation. It proposes sweeping into Mexico from strategic border points, locking in the northern Mexican forces, seizing Torreon and Saltillo to control railroads, and pushing through to Mexico City.

As matters now stand, this will require stripping the border patrol of regulars. At some points this must be delayed, pending the arrival of militia.

In order that there may be plenty of men, a call for volunteers will probably be one of the president's first moves.

## NEW JERSEY TROOPS OFF FOR THE BORDER

Sea Girt, N. J., June 26.—The First regiment of Newark, batteries A of East Orange and B of Camden, troops A and C of the First squadron cavalry, the field hospital of Elizabeth and ambulance company of Red Bank will entrain at 2 o'clock for the Mexican border.

## LONGSHOREMEN'S DEMANDS GRANTED BY STEAMER LINE

San Francisco, June 26.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha line granted the demands of the striking longshoremen this afternoon on receipt of orders from the company's heads in Japan.

In an hour after the word had been sent to the riggers and stevedores union members of that body went to work unloading the Shinyo Maru, one of the liners now in port.

The longshoremen asked 55 cents an hour regular time, \$1 an hour overtime and the discharge of non-union stevedores.

## AEROPLANE ARRIVES AT PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS

Columbus, N. M., June 26.—For the first time since April 22 an aeroplane is at General Pershing's headquarters, fit for performing scout duty. A military aeroplane driven by Lieutenants Christy and Rice, and carrying an observer, made the flight from Columbus to field headquarters early today. Its safe arrival was reported by wireless.

Huge quantities of military supplies were being unloaded at the local base today. Incoming motor trucks were hastily repaired and immediately sent out with supplies for the expeditionary forces.

## RAILROADS GIVE U. S. RIGHT-OF-WAY

Washington, June 26.—War department supplies and troop trains have the right-of-way on all railroads. Through the American Railway association, the department, it was learned today, has at its disposal all the rolling stock it desires. As fast as freight is sent to the border empty cars will be "deadheaded" back to distribution points.

The railway association, including in its membership every general manager in the country, has informed the war department that it will give every ounce of co-operation in its power. The association has sent special operating men to all army headquarters on the border.

Troop trains, even more than freight, will have clear tracks ahead.

Oshkosh, June 26.—C. R. Niles, of Rochester, N. Y., an aviator who thrilled the Panama exposition crowds last year with sensational loops, died today of injuries sustained yesterday when his aeroplane fell 200 feet here while he was looping the loop.

## IMPORTANT GAIN BY ITALIAN ARMY

Rome, June 26.—Austrian troops have begun a general retirement on the Trentino front after a massed attack by the Italians, it was announced today. The Italians have captured Austrian prisoners at Castelgoperto, Melite, Mon Lugari, Gallio, Aslago, Cesuna and Mont Cengio.

The Italian gains are the most important made by General Cadorna's armies in a single attack since the first few weeks following the outbreak of the Austro-Italian war. The Italians are driving home their offensive with the greatest vigor, taking advantage of the withdrawal of Austrian troops to meet the Russian offensive.

The hardest blow was struck at the Austrian center, which invaded Italy during the recent offensive. Here Italy took enemy positions on a 15-mile front, taking Mount Cengio and Cesuna, southwest of Aslago, and the town of Gallio, five miles north-east of Aslago.

## ALLIED ARMY HAMMERING AUSTRIANS

### Italians Retake Seven Positions That Had Been Captured by Crown Prince in Recent Drive in Trentino

London, June 26.—Every surface indication today pointed to the beginning of the long expected super-offensive of the allies.

Breaking out with a terrific smash against the Austrian front, the Italians drove the Austrians back yesterday on a front of more than 15 miles. They captured seven positions taken by the Austrian crown prince in his recent drive in the Trentino.

At practically the same hour that the Italian rush began, British artillery broke loose with a battering attack against German trenches from the La Basse canal southward to the Somme. Both the British and German official statements comment on the violence of this attack.

Thus far no word has reached London of the beginning of the expected British infantry attack. Dispatches from Berlin today report that the Russians, instead of being disheartened by their temporary check in Volhynia, are bringing immense numbers of reserves into action and have renewed their vigorous attempts to reach Kovel. In the southeast the Slavs have cleared Bukovina of the enemy and are entering the passes of the eastern Carpathians.

Reports that Roumania is displaying military activity, coming from German sources today, coincide with other dispatches that the pro-ally party at Bucharest is urging Roumania's entrance into the war.

## THIRD BATTALION IS MUSTERED IN

Camp Withycombe, Clackamas, June 26.—The Third battalion of the Third Oregon infantry will be ready to move to the Mexican border Wednesday or Thursday, according to U. S. army officers who are mustering the state troops into the service.

The entire Third battalion, consisting of companies I, K, L and M, has been mustered in. Companies I, L and M have received their physical examinations and company K will be examined today.

Of 272 men examined in three companies up to noon yesterday, 23 were rejected because of physical disability. An order to move the Third battalion to Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal., immediately, was received Sunday by Captain Kenneth Williams, mustering-in officer. Two hours later the order was countermanded and Captain Williams was told to send the troops to the border when "reasonably ready."

Twelve hundred rifles, 1,700 army sweaters, 1,700 pairs of shoes and uniforms are en route here. No troops will be sent to the border until this equipment arrives.

## USE MILITIA BEFORE VOLUNTEERS ARE CALLED

Washington, June 26.—That in event of war with Mexico no volunteers will be called for until the militia organization is completed and the men on the border, was the opinion expressed by war department officials. They said it would be useless to call for volunteers when all available equipment is being absorbed by the militia. Also under present conditions there would be no officers who could be used to train these volunteers.